

PALL, Andras

One of the organizational forms of up-to-date technology.
Finommechanika 2 no.2:51-54 F '63.

1. Hírdőtechnikai Központi Program Csoport.

PALL, Andre

Measuring the technical preparation for production.
Ekonomechanika 4 vol:13-18 Jan 1988.

SVEHLA, Gyula; FALI, Andrea

Newer method for chemical analysis of ceramic materials.
Építőanyag 17 no.1:27-32 Ja '66.

1. Chair of General Chemistry of Budapest Technical University.

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PALL, F.

Use of the electric warden in forestry. p. 235, AZ ERDŐ, (Országos
Erdeszeti Egyesület) Budapest, Vol. 5, No. 6, June 1956

SOURCE: East European Accessions List (EEAL) Library of Congress,
Vol. 5, No. 11, November 1956

UJVARY, G.; PALL, G.

Studies on the incidence of E. coli serotype O:125 B:15 (var. Canioni). Acta microb.hung. 7 no.4:341-349 '60.

1. Paediatric Department of the 14th District Town Council Hospital, Budapest.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS statist)
(GASTROENTERITIS microbiol)

UJIVARY, G.; GREGACS, Margit; LANYI, E.; ARGYAL, T.; VOROS, A.; FALL, G.

Observations on the etiology of gastroenterocolitis in infants and children. I. Investigation of the role of *Escherichia coli* strains. *Acta microbiol. Hung.* 10 n.3:225-240 '63.

Observations on the etiology of gastroenterocolitis in infants and children. II. Investigation of the role of *Escherichia coli* strains. *Acta microbiol. Hung.* 10 n.3:241-252 '63.

1. Säuglings- und Kinderspital, Budapest XIV. (Direktor: K. Gyergyay); Staatliches Institut für Hygiene, Budapest (Direktor: T. Bakacs) und Mikrobiologisches Institut der Medizinischen Universität, Pécs (Direktor: K. Bakacs).

*

GYERGYAI, K.; PALL, G.

On the epidemiological significance of predisposition factors in
dyspeptic Escherichia coli infection. Acta paediat. . no.1:41-54
'63.

1. Kinderabteilung des Istvan Apathy-Krankenhauses, Budapest.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS) (DYSPEPSIA EPIDEMIOLOGY)
(INFANT NUTRITION) (SEASONS) (INTESTINES) (MICROBIOLOGY)

UJVARY, G.; LANYI, R.; GRE... S.; ...; VOROS, S.; ANGYAL, T.; PALL, G.

Studies on the etiology of gastroenterocolitis in early infancy and childhood. III. Study on the role of *Proteus vulgaris* and *Proteus mirabilis* strains. Acta microbiol. acad. sci. Hung. 10 no.4:315-326 1963-1964

Studies on the etiology of gastroenterocolitis in early infancy and childhood. IV. Study on the role of *Proteus morgani* strains. Ibid. 327-335

Studies on the etiology of gastroenterocolitis in early infancy and childhood. V. Study on the role of *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* and *Staphylococcus aureus* strains. Ibid.:337-341

1. Sauglings- und Kinderspital (Direktor: K.Gyergyai) Budapest XIV, Staatliches Institut für Hygiene (Direktor: T. Bakacs), Budapest und Mikrobiologisches Institut (Direktor: K.Rauss) der Medizinischen Universität, Pecs.

PALL, Gabor, dr.; VANKI, Karola, dr.; PUMP, Karoly, dr.

Clinical and therapeutic data on strongyloidiasis. Orv. hetil.
97 no.7:181-185 12 Feb 56.

1. A Varosi Tanacs Korhaza Balassagyarmat (igas. Dobos Imre dr.)
Gyermekek. (foorvos: Holik Samuel dr. es Laboratoriumanak (foorvos:
Vanki Karola dr.) kosl.
(STRONGYLOIDIASIS, in inf. & child
clin. & ther. aspects. (Hun))

PALL, Gabor, dr.; VANKY, Karola, dr.; KALAPOS, Erzsébet, dr.

Incidence of *Strongyloides stercoralis* in Hungary. Orv.
hetil. 98 no.24:654-656 16 June 57.

1. A Balassagyarmati Városi Kórház (igazgató-főorvos:
Dobos, Imre, dr.) Laboratóriumának (főorvos: Vanky, Karola, dr.)
Gyermekek osztályának (főorvos: Holik, Samuel, dr.) közleménye.
(STRONGYLOIDIASIS, epidemiol.
in Hungary (Hun))

UJVARY, Gyorgy, dr.; PALL, Gabor, dr.

Incidence of the *Escherichia coli* O:112 B:13 serotype in connection with infantile enteritis. Orv.hetil. 100 no.45:1628-1631 N '59.

1. Fov. Tanacs XIV. ker. Szulo- es Gyermekkorhaz (igazgato: Benedek Andor dr.) Gyermekosztalyanak (foorvos: Gyergyai Karoly dr.) kozlemenye.

(*ESCHERICHIA COLI* INFECTIONS in inf. & child.)
(ENTERITIS in inf. & child.)

UJVARY, Gyorgy (Arpad u.126, Budapest IV, Hungary); PALL, Gabor (Ilka u.57, Budapest XIV, Hungary)

Studies on the incidence of E.Coli serotype 0:125 b:15 (var.Canoni).
Acta microbiol Hung 7 no.4:341-349 '60. (EEAI 10:5)

1. Pediatric Department of the 14th District Town Council Hospital,
Budapest.
(ESCHERICHIA COLI)

PALL, GÁBOR
SURNAME, Given Names

Country: Hungary

Academic Degrees: Dr

Affiliation: Ilka Street Hospital of the 14. District Council [of Budapest]
(A XIV. kerületi Tanács Ilka-utcai Kórháza); Director;
(Igazgató) Károly GYERGYAI, Dr; Pediatric Ward (Gyermeosztály)
Chief Physician: (Főorvos) Károly GYERGYAI, Dr

Source: Budapest, Gyermekegyógyászat, Vol 12, No 9, Sept 61, pp270-278.
Data: "The Diagnostic Problems of Latent Sinusitis in Children."

Authors:

PALL, Gábor
ROSSMANN, Béla
ROSINGER, Andor

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ROSSMANN, Bela, dr.; PALL, Gabor, dr.

Roentgenological evaluation of inflammation of the paranasal sinuses
in infancy and childhood. Orv. hetil. 103 no.7:296-298 18 F '62.

1. XIV ker. Tanacs Ilka utcai Korhaza, Gyermekosztaly.

(SINUSITIS in inf & child)
(PARANASAL SINUSES diseases)

GYERGYAI, Karoly, dr.; PALL, Gabor, dr.

Contribution on the prevention of intestinal infections in
infants caused by E. coli. Gyermekgyógyászat 14 no.10:289-297
0 '63.

1. A XIV kerületi Tanács Apathy István kórhaza, Gyermekosztálya-
nak közleménye.

(ESCHERICHIA COLI INFECTIONS) (EPIDEMIOLOGY)
(CROSS INFECTION) (PREVENTIVE MEDICINE)
(NEOMYCIN) (STATISTICS) (DYSPEPSIA)
(INFANT, NEWBORN, DISEASES)

PALL, Gabor, dr.; SOMOGYI, Gyorgy, dr.; GYERGYAI, Karoly, dr.; SZECHENYI-
NAGY, Laszlo, dr.

Properdin levels in sick infants. Gyermekgyogyaszat 15
no.8:243-252 Ag '64.

1. XIV. ker. Tanacs Apathy Istran Korhaza Gyermekosztalyanak
kozlemenye.

1-11-58

RUMANIA/Chemical Technology - Chemical Products and Their Application, Part 4. - Natural and Synthetic Caoutchouc, Rubber. H-31

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 14, 1958, 48893

Author : I. Reichel, W. Schmidt, I. Pall

Inst : -

Title : Application Technology of Some Dyes for Rubber Coloring.

Orig Pub : Ind. ussara, 1957, 4, No 3, 110-115.

Abstract : Tests of various dyes for dyeing rubber under various technological conditions were carried out. Structural formulae of 6 dyes used for dyeing rubber compositions are presented.

Card 1/1

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adsorptive filter for removing nicotine and other toxic ingredients from tobacco smoke. Odon Pall, Hong 121,494, Sept. 15, 1939. The active ingredient of the filter is a porous mass of silica gel moistened with a 5% aq. soln. of boric acid; or, the grains of the gel may be covered by a solid layer of boric acid.

471

Pall

AUTHORS:

Abramov, V. S. and Pall, Sh.

TITLE:

Reaction of Dialkylphosphorous Acids with Aldehydes and Ketones.
Part 11. Esters of alpha-oxy-p-methylbenzylphosphinic acid (O
vzaimodeystvii dialkilfosforistykh kislot s al'degidami i detonami.
XI. Efiry alpha-oksi-p-metilbenzilfosfinovoy kisloty)

PERIODICAL:

Zhurnal Obshchey Khimii, 1957, Vol. 28, No. 1, p.172 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT:

Experiments are briefly described in which six esters of alpha-oxy-p-methylbenzylphosphinic acid were obtained from the condensation of p-toluene aldehyde with dialkylphosphorous acids. The condensation was carried out by adding drops of sodium methylate solution in methyl alcohol to an equimolecular mixture of p-toluyaldehyde and dialkylphosphorous acid. The condensation reaction was rapid with greater heat separation and the reaction rate was approximately the same as that of dialkylphosphorous acids with benzaldehyde. The properties of the esters obtained are described in table. The esters are easily soluble in alcohol but practically insoluble in cyclohexane.
One table. There are two Slavic references.

Card 1/2

KOVACS, A., lector; PALL, St., assist.

Botanical Garden of Nikita, "U. S. S. R. Natura Biologie 13 no.6:9-13
N-D '61.

1. Universitati "V. Babes" si "Dolyai," Cluj.

PALL, Stefan

Bryoflora of the Pietrele Albe (Vladeasa Massif.) Studii cerc biol
veget 14 no. 1:29-32 '62.

1. Catedra de botanica a Universitatii "Babes-Bolyai," Cluj. Comunicare
prezentata de C. C. Georgescu, membru corespondent al Academiei
R.P.R.

PALL, Viktor

Electronic organ. Radiotekhnika 13 no.12:468-469 D '63.

PALL, Viktor

Electronic organs.Pt.2. Radiotekhnika 14 no.1:32-33 Ja '64.

PALLA, A.

~~small-sculpture~~
Pregnancy in small-sculpture of the early 16th century. Ther.
hung. no.4:26-28 1954.

(PREGNANCY

in small-sculpture of 16th century)

(ART

16th century small-sculpture, pregn. in)

PALLA, Akos

The significance of the incunabulum entitled "Biga Salutis" in medical history. Orv. hetil. 95 no.30:819-821 25 July 54.

1. Az Orszagos Orvostorteneti Konyvtar (vezeto: Palla Akos onallo konivtaras) kozlemenye
(HISTORY, MEDICAL
"Biga Salutis")
(BOOKS
"Biga Salutis" in med. hist.)

PALLA, Akos.

Orthopedic institution founded by Agoston Schoepf-Merei in 1836
Orv. hetil. 96 no.14:389-391 3 Apr 55.

1. Az Orszagos Orvostorteneti Konyvtar (vezeto: Palla Akos
onallo konyvtaras) Kozlemenye.
(ORTHOPEDICS, history,
in Hungary)
(BIOGRAPHIES,
Schoepf-Merei, Agoston)

PALLA, G.

SCIENCE

PERIODICALS: ~~ACTA ZOOLOGICA, Vol. 6, No. 3, May/June 1958~~

A MAGYAR TUDOMANYOS AKADEMIÁ KÖZPONTI FIZIKAI KUTATÓ INTÉZETÉNEK
KÖZLEMÉNYEI. Vol. 6, no. 3, May/June 1958

Palla, G. The use of plastic ion spheres for neutron energy measurements.
p. 136

Monthly list of East European Acquisitions (EEA) LC, Vol. 6, No. 2
February 1959, Unclass.

L 6699-65 ENT(m)/EWA/L AWL/SAD/ESP(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4044688

S/0120/64/000/004/0049/0053

AUTHOR: Adam, A.; Palla, G.; Kvitner, P.

43
42

TITLE: Enhancing the accuracy of measuring neutron transit time

SOURCE: Pribery* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1964, 49-53

TOPIC TAGS: neutron, neutron transit time, fast neutron, time amplitude converter, fast neutron energy

ABSTRACT: A time-to-amplitude converter intended for measuring fast-neutron energy is described. The starting signal is produced by an alpha-particle of $T(d, n)He^4$ reaction. The time spread associated with the continuous spectrum of low-energy monoenergetic neutrons is reduced by an appropriate summation of converter and neutron-detector impulses. Alpha-particles and neutrons were recorded by plastic scintillators (250-mm-long, 50-mm-dia cylinders) and RCA 68-10/A multipliers. Converter signals were handled by a 128-channel analyzer.

Card 1/2

L 6699-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044668

Through the above techniques, the half-width of the time spectrum of mono-energetic neutrons was cut from 4 down to 1.8 nsec; when carbon signals could not start the converter, the resolution was improved from 3 to 1.1 nsec, while the efficiency for 14.7-Mev neutrons remained unchanged. Orig. art. has: 3 figures and 7 formulas.

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziki Vengerskoy akademii nauk (Central Scientific Research Institute of Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 006

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L 2101-65

EWI(m)

T/RWA(h)

IJP(c)

ESD(t)

ACCESSION NR: AP4044673

S/0120/64/000/004/0093/0096

AUTHOR: Adam, A.; Palla, G.; Kvitner, P.

TITLE: Determining the efficiency of fast-neutron scintillation detectors

SOURCE: Pribery* i tekhnika eksperimenta, no. 4, 1964, 93-96

TOPIC TAGS: scintillation detector, fast neutron detector, neutron detector, scintillation detector efficiency

ABSTRACT: An experimental investigation of the efficiency-energy relation of fast-neutron scintillation detectors is reported. Neutrons with an energy of 14.7 Mev were obtained through a $T(d, n)He^4$ reaction from a 110-kev cascade generator. Primary neutrons were scattered by iso-octane, C_8H_{18} , and hydrogen neutrons were separated from the carbon-scattered neutrons by a transit-time method using a time-to-amplitude converter and a 128-channel analyzer. The yield was determined by recording the accompanying alpha-

Card 1/2

L 2101-65

ACCESSION NR: AP4044673

particles. Spectra of the transit time of neutrons scattered by iso-octane are shown as well as the estimated and experimental curves of efficiency vs. neutron energy. "The authors wish to thank Ye. Pastor and I. Veresh for working on the accelerator, and Zh. Keveshi for his help in experimentation and data processing." Orig. art. has: 4 figures and 6 formulas. 4

ASSOCIATION: Tsentral'nyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut fiziki Vengerskoy akademii nauk (Central Scientific Research Institute of Physics, Hungarian Academy of Sciences)

SUBMITTED: 30Sep63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 000

OTHER: 001

Card 2/2

HUNGARY/Nuclear Physics - Installations and Instruments.
Methods of Measurement and Research

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur Fizika, No 6, 1969, 17133

Author : Neszmelgyi, Andras, Paula, Gabriella

Inst : -

Title : Use of Plastic Fibers for Measurement of Neutron Energy

Orig Pub : Magyar tud. akad. Kozl. fiz. k. mat. tud. k. zsl., 1969, No 3, 135-140

Abstract : For various plastic fibers, the authors have measured the dependence of the pulse amplitude on the electron energy and on the α -particle energy. The measured values for some of the scintillators range from 12.4 to 15.4×10^{-3} /Mev-cm. Graphs are given for the energy measurement with organic scintillators.

Card 1/1

- 11 -

ADAM, Andras; HRASKO, Peter; PALLA, Gabriella; QUITTNER, Pal

Remarks about the choice of the parameters of fast-coincidence
circuits. Koz fiz kozl MTA 10 no.2:127-136 '62.

ADAM, Andras; PALLA, Gabriella; QUITTNER, Pal

Reduction of the uncertainty of the neutron flight time. Koz
fiz kozl MTA 11 no.3:197-204 '63.

ADAM, Andras; PALLA, Gabriella; LITTMAN, Pal

Measuring the efficiency of scintillation neutron detectors.
Koz. fiz. kozl. MA 11 no. 1123-120 1983.

ADAM, Andras; HRASKO, Peter; PALLA, Gabriella; QUITTNER, Pal

Investigation of the reaction mechanism of $/n,2n/$ on lead and
bismuth. Koz fiz kozl MTA 11 no.3:185-196 '63.

ADAM, A.; PALLA, Gabriella; QUITTNER, P.

A fast neutron flight time spectrometer utilizing the recoil
alpha particles. Acta phys Hung 17 no.3:353-360 '64.

1. Central Research Institute of Physics, Hungarian Academy of
Sciences, Budapest. Presented by Lajos Janossy.

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 13 Vol 13/5 Dermatology May 59

1323. TWO CASES OF GENERALIZED MALIGNANT HISTIO-MONOCYTIC
RETICULOSIS - Asupra a două cazuri de reticuloză histio-monocitară
malignă generalizată - Conu A., Pallă Gh. and Dănilă P. P.
Clin. de Dermato-Venerol. I. M. F. București - DERM VENER. (București)
1958. 3/3 (273-280) Illus. 4 (XIII. 5 16)

CONU, Aurel; PALLA, Gh.; DANILA, P.

On two cases of generalised malignant histiomonocytic reticulosis.
Rumanian M. Rev. 3 no.3:84-85 JI-S '59.
(RETICULOHISTIOCYTOSIS, case reports)

Hungary/General Problems of Pathology - Shock

U-1

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur- Biol., No. 18, 1958, 84804

Author : Pataky, Z., Molnar, L., Palla, I.

Inst : No institute is given

Title : The Prevention of Operative Shock by the Administration of Vitamin C

Orig Pub : Orv. hetilap, 1957, Vol. 98, No. 5-6, 98-100

Abstract : No abstract is given

Card 1/1

Summary

PALLA, S. I. et al. Univ. of Budapest, IV. Medical Clinic and National Cardiological Institute (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, IV. Belklinikai és Kardiológiai Intézet).

"Significance of the Change of Lactate Dehydrogenase Activity in the Diagnosis of Myocardial Infarct."

Budapest, Orvosi Hetilap, Vol 104, No 16, 1 Apr 63, pages 649-651.

Abstract: Author's Hungarian summary. Enzyme determinations are helpful in the diagnosis of myocardial infarct. In patients who are admitted to the hospital 2-3 days after a myocardial infarct, the determination of SGOT is of little value. In such cases the significance of the LDH determination is evident since its maximal activity is reached 4-5 days after the appearance of clinical symptoms and a normalization of the value takes 8-12 days. The SGOT, LDH, Westergreen and leucocyte values of 11 patients are presented who were hospitalized 48-120 hours after the infarct. A literature survey of the research done on isoenzymes is also given. 20 Western, 2 Hungarian references.

1/1

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Univ. of Budapest, IV. Medical Clinic and National Cardiological Institute (Budapesti Orvostudományi Egyetem, IV. Belklinikai és Kardiológiai Intézet).

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A mobile semiautomatic concrete mixer.

F. 139 (Mechanisation) Vol. 4, No. 4, Apr. 1957, Czechoslovakia.

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MATERIALS AND METHODS

The study was conducted in the laboratory of the Department of Biology, University of California, San Diego, La Jolla, California 92037.

The study was supported by the National Science Foundation, Grant Number IBN-84-15555, and the National Aeronautics and Space Administration, Grant Number NAG-1-00001.

N. SÜLYÖK, Sara; KERTAI Pal; technikai munkatársak: PALLA, Sandrone,
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(LEUKOCYTOSIS)

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(Przegląd Skorzany, Vol. 12, No. 1, Jan. 1957, Krakow, Poland)

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(Centraine Zarady Przemyslu Garbarskiego, Cwiczenia i Artykuly Skarbowe) W. 1. 1. 1.
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Zhur. ush., nos. i gorl. bol. 20 no.4:54 JI-Ag '60. (MIRA 14:6)

1. Iz detskoy polikliniki No.22 Leningradskogo rayona Moskvyy.
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Study of cortisone therapy of bacterial pericarditis. Med.
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1. (Incrare facuta in Clinica medicala a Institutului medico-
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ROSENZWEIG, S.; ~~PALLADE, N.~~; SCHIAG, S.; HERTEANU, H.; STOENESCU, H.;
DEBAU, M.

Clinical and radiological studies of spondylosis; critical study
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4:147-199 1956.

(SPONDYLOSIS
etiolog., clin. & radiol. aspects)

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(SPONDYLOSIS, diagnosis
in early & advanced cases)

ROMANIA/ General Problems of Pathology. Buch.

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Abstr Jour : Ref Zhur - Biol., No 7, 1986, No 37477

Author : Ball, G. N., Feldman, I.

Inst : Inst. IVON

Title : New Data in the Area of Pathology and the Treatment
of Bladder.

Orig Pub : Fiziol. norm. i, patol., 1987, 4, No 4, 371-377

Abstract : No abstract

Card : 1/1

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec 2 Vol 12/6 Physiology June 59

2570. MECHANISM OF ACTION OF PHENYLBUTAZONE - Cu privire la mecanismul de acțiune a butazolidinei - Pallade N., Rosner I. and Bruckner I. Sect. de Fiziopatol. Exp., Inst. de Fiziol. Normală și Patol., Prof. D. Danielopolu, București - STUD. CERCET. FIZIOL. 1958, 3/1 (65-71) Ilus. 4

In a study of its action of neural receptors, phenylbutazone injected into an intestinal loop was found to have no effect on blood pressure or respiration, but it reduced and sometimes suppressed the interoceptive reflexes evoked by KCl or ACh. The same weight of phenylbutazone was more effective in the concentration of 10^{-5} than in that of 10^{-4} . Perfusion of the loop with a solution containing phenylbutazone gave the same result. When injected i.v. the drug had the same effect on interoceptive reflexes originating from the intestinal loop, but it did not reduce the reflex evoked by carotid occlusion. When injected into the carotid it did not reduce the carotid reflex, and it reduced the intestinal interoceptive reflex only when a dose of 100 mg. was given (as a general rule the doses used in these experiments corresponded to those used clinically). It is concluded that phenylbutazone reduces, by an appreciable peripheral action, the excitability of the intestinal chemoreceptors. It exerts a central action by reduction of peripheral impulses and has no action on mechanoreceptors.

Graur - Bucharest

EXCERPTA MEDICA Sec.17 Vol.4/2 Public Health, etc. Feb 58

PALLADE, S.

614. HUMORAL CHANGES IN THE SUPERPHOSPHATE INTOXICATION. SOME MODIFICATIONS OF BLOOD CALCIUM AND PHOSPHORUS CONTENTS IN EXPERIMENTAL INTOXICATION WITH SUPERPHOSPHATE. Modificari umorale in intoxicatia cu superfosfat. Modificarile calciului si fosforului sanguin in intoxicatia experimentală cu superfosfat. Pallade S. and Popovici C. IGIENA (Bucuresti) 1956, 1/2 (32-43) Graphs 3 Tables 7
- Superphosphate used as artificial manure is toxic due to its fluorine content. Biochemical determination in blood of rabbits acutely intoxicated with superphosphate shows a decrease of serum calcium and an increase of anorganic phosphorus content in blood. These variations are constant and directly related to the incorporation

614

of superphosphate into the organism. It has been experimentally established that these modifications are due to the synergetic action of fluorine and phosphorus ions, contained in superphosphate. Determination of calcium and phosphorus in the blood, among other tests, may be useful in order to estimate the degree of fluorine intoxication in workers of the superphosphate industry.

P. Pallade
RUMANIA / Chemical Technology. - Safety First Technique.
Sanitation Technique. Chemical Products and Their
Application. Part 1.

H-6

Abs Jour : Referat. Zhurnal Khimiya, No 4, 1958, 11781.

Author : S. Pallade.

Inst : Not given

Title : Experimental Study of Superphosphate Toxicology.

Orig Pub : An Rom.-Sov. Serigiena si organiz. sanit., 1957, 11, No 1,
25 - 44.

Abstract : It was established that the harmful action of superphosphate (I) was caused by the fact that I contained F in soluble form, which penetrated easily into an organism. The complex composition of I does not noticeably alter the character of the harmful action of F. Changes of many bioche-

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Toxicological evaluation of industrial chemical substances. Pracovni
lek. 11 no.3:151-152 Apr 59.

1. L'Institut d'Hygiene et de Sante Publique de Roumanie Section d'Hygiene
du Travail.

(AIR POLLUTION,

toxicol. evaluation of indust. chem. substances (Fr))

PALLADE, Sulamit; GOL'DSHTEYN, I. [Goldstein, I.]; POPOVICH, Karmen
[Popovici, C.]; PAFNOTE, Mariya

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1. Otdel gigiyeny truda Instituta obshchestvennogo zdravookhraneniya
i gigiyeny Rumynskoy Narodnoy Respubliki.

(CHLORPROMAZIN..)

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PALLADI, G. A., Cand Med Sci -- (diss) "Phosphorus metabolism in mother and fetus. (Experimental study with use of P^{32} .)" Kishinev, 1958. 10 pp (Kishinev State Med Inst), 300 copies (RL, 17-58, 112)

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Case of abdominal pregnancy in the later stages. Zdravookhranenie
3 no.6:55 N-D '60. (MIRA 13:12)

1. Iz ob'yedinennoy bol'nitsy g. Soroki (glavnyy vrach T.I. Shevtsov).
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PALLADI, G.A.

Mortality from perinatal hemorrhages and ways for its further lowering. Zdravookhranenie 5 no.3:6-10 My-Je '62. (MIRA 16:1)

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(HEMORRHAGE, UTERINE) (MOTHERS—MORTALITY)

107 AND 6TH UPPERS

PERIODICALS AND PROCEEDINGS INDEX

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feeding rabbits an acid diet does not produce creatinuria
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1. Iz kafedry akusherstva i ginekologii (zav. - prof. K.N.Zhmakin)
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PALL, Gabor, dr.; ROSSMANN, Bela, dr.; ROSINGER, Andor, dr.

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12 no.9:270-278 S '61.

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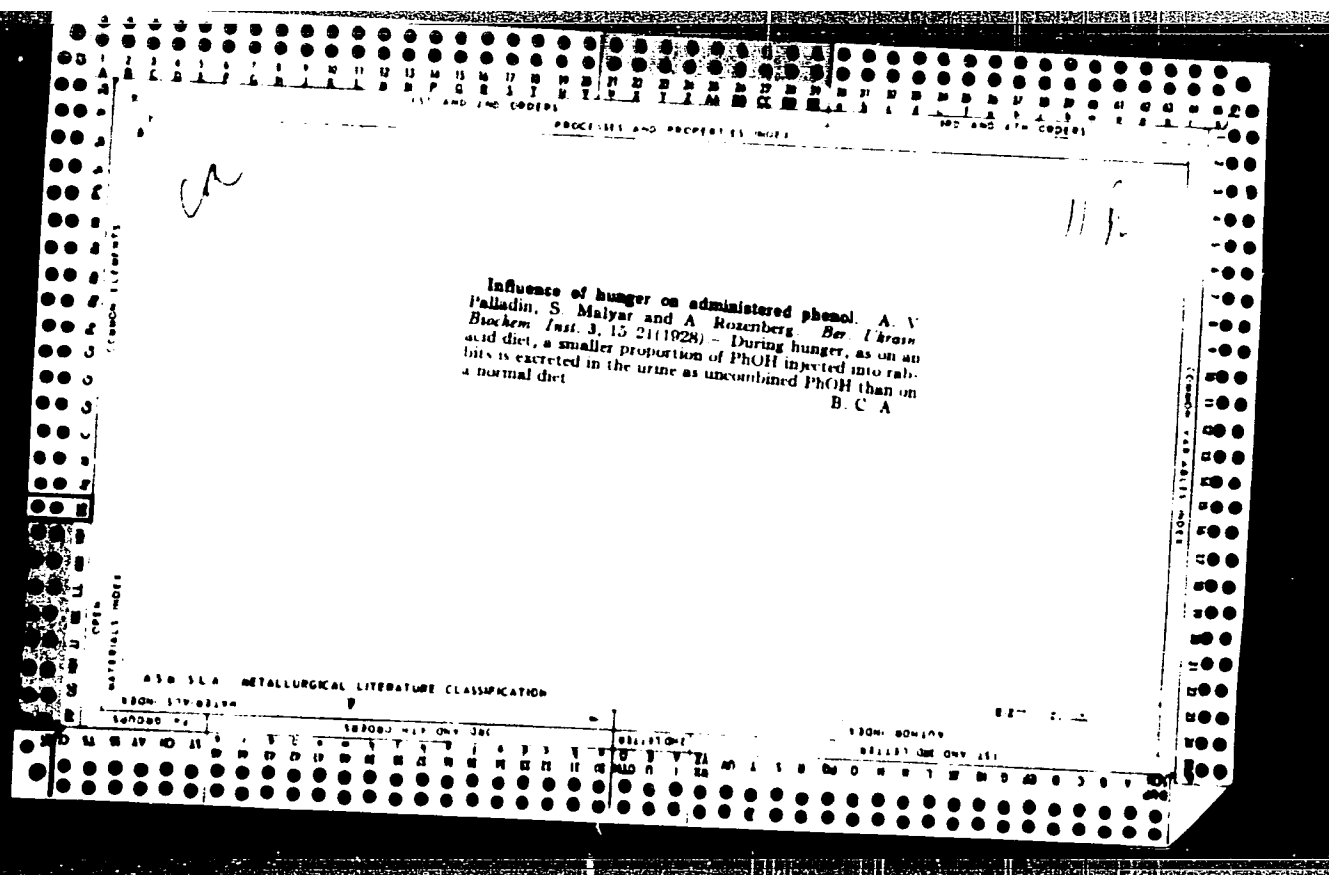
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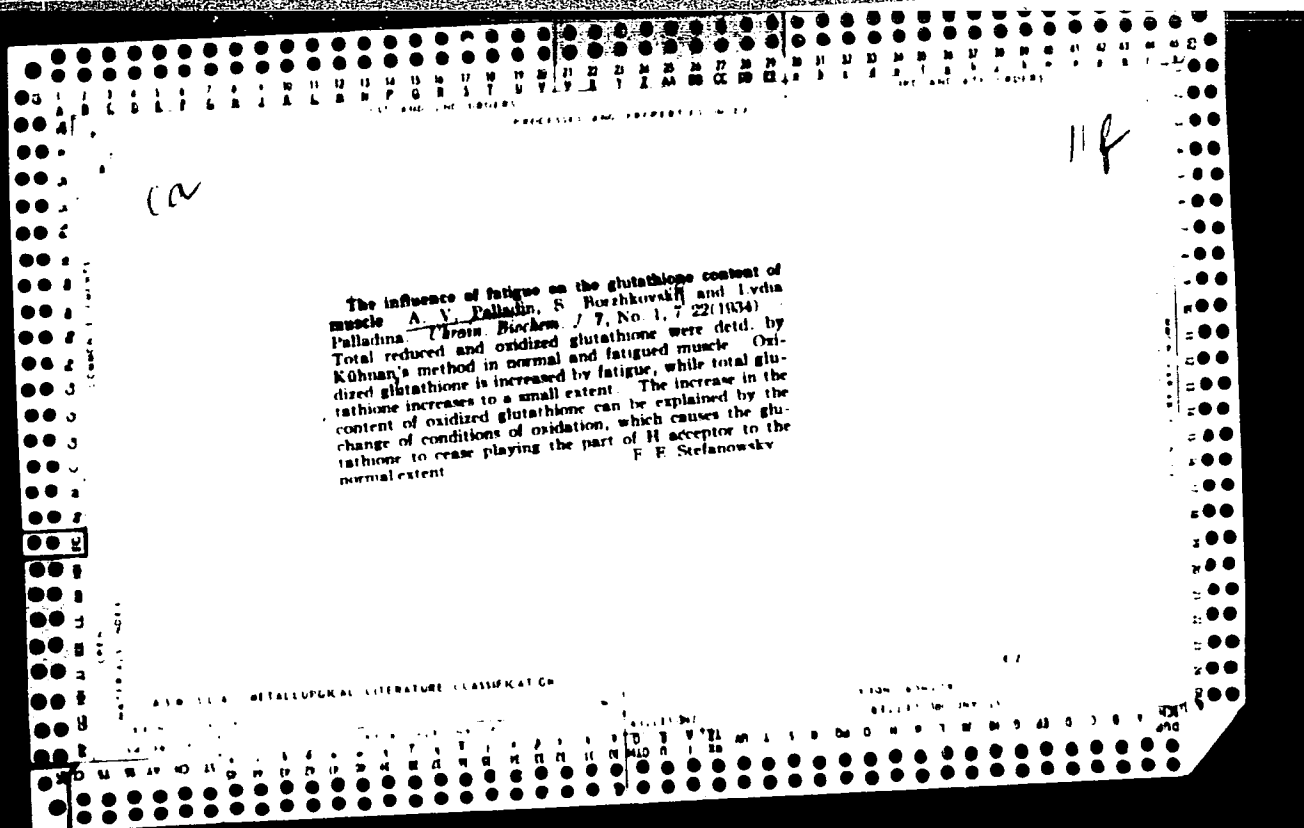
197 AND 198 INDEX		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY INDEX	
BC		2-4	
Influence of the character of the diet on the synthesis of mentholglyceronic acid. A. PAL- LARI and E. PANOVA (Ber. Ukrain. Biochem. Inst., 1928, 3, 7-14).—After the injection of menthol into rabbits, more mentholglyceronic acid is excreted on an acid than on a basic diet. F. A. A.			
1900-1910 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
1900-1910	1910-1920	1920-1930	1930-1940
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1ST AND 2ND QUARTERS		3RD AND 4TH QUARTERS	
PRECEDENCE AND PRIORITY INDEX			
BC		4	
Influence of phosphorus poisoning on the creatinephosphoric acid, lactacidogen, and creatine content of red and white muscle. A. KUDRYAVTSEVA PAVLOVA and A. KUDRYAVTSEVA (Ber. Ukrain. Biochem. Inst., 1934, 3, 57-63; cf. A., 1934, 1, 915).— Poisoning with large doses of P leads to an increase of creatinephosphoric acid (I) and creatine (II), and a decrease in lactacidogen in red and white muscle. The increase in (I) is much greater in red than in white muscle. The % of (II) combined with H_2PO_4 is increased, and the increase is greater in red than in white muscle. Poisoning with small doses of P leads to increase of (I) and of bound (II) in red muscle, but the (I) content of white muscle remains normal. F. A. A.			
ADD-514 METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
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Effect of tetrahydro-*n*-naphthylamine on the creatine-phosphoric acid, creatine and lactacidogen of white and red muscle. A. V. Palladin and E. Savron. *Rev. Ukrain. Biochem. Inst.* 3, 65-70 (1928). Tetrahydro-*n*-naphthylamine (I) leads to a diminution in the lactacidogen content of the biceps muscle of rabbits, and to a smaller diminution of the semitendinosus. I increases the creatine (II) content of red and white muscle, and the increase in the red is greater than in the white. Rabbits poisoned with I show a greater percentage of II as creatinephosphoric acid than normal rabbits. B C A

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS									
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Chemistry of fatigue. A. V. Palladin, L. Palladina and E. Persova. <i>Ukrainian Biochem. Zhur.</i> 5, 7-10 (1952); cf A. V. 14412. — The lactic acid content of the biceps muscles of rabbits is increased after elec. stimulation for 5 min., but with trained muscle a decrease occurs. B. C. A.																			
MATERIALS INDEX										COMMON VARIANTS INDEX									
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The influence of preliminary training on the content of lactic acid in the blood after intense work. A. V. Paladin and B. M. Koldayev. *Ukrain. Biochem. J.*, No. 1, 30-9 (1934). The lactic acid content in the rabbit blood remains constant in resting conditions (30-40 mg %). Intensive work leads to an accumulation of lactic acid in the blood: after 8 min. 65-110 mg %, after 10 min.

70-200 mg %, after 20 min. 191-380 mg %. Preliminary training decreases this rate: after 10 min. 40 mg %, after 20 min. 5-173 mg %. The quantity of work performed cannot be evaluated by the content of lactic acid, because the latter is influenced by preliminary training and other conditions. E. F. Stefanowsky

(14)

A new micromethod for determination of creatine in muscle. A. V. Palladin (*Brit. J. Biochem.* 17, No. 1, 163-71 (1934)). The method is based on the old micromethod of A. Palladin. About 200 mg. of muscle is mixed with 0.4 cc. of a 5% soln. of NaCl and quartz sand and poured into a 50-cc. Erlenmeyer flask. The mortar and funnel are washed 3 times with the NaCl soln. (3 cc. each time). The flask is heated to boiling and 1-2 drops of a 10% soln. of AcOH is added to ppt. the proteins. The soln. is filtered into a 250-cc. conical flask. The filter is boiled in the small flask with 10 cc. of water and the soln. poured into the other flask, the filter and the ppt. remaining in the small flask. After repeating this operation 8-10 times, the total amt. of creatine will be found in the conical flask. To obtain creatinine from it, it must be boiled with 10 cc. of a satd. soln. of picric acid for 10 hrs. Two cc. of a 10% soln. of NaOH is added after the liquid has cooled, and the creatinine content is determined colorimetrically.

R. L. Stefanowsky

Biochemistry of the brain. Alexander Palladin. *Bull
soc. chem. biol.* 10, 1193-210(1974). A review of the
work of Ukrainian investigators, especially Palladin,
Gorodishaya and their associates. L. F. Gilson

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Chemical nature of vitamins. Kyiv, Vyd-vo Uzh. akademii nauk, 1971. 211 p. (Ukrainian).
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QF-1.75733

137 AND 138 (1971)		PROCESSING AND PROPERTY NO. 1	
oc Influence of training [by electrical stimulation] and fatigue on the catalase of muscle. A. V. FALLABER and E. M. RASHINA (Ukrain. Biochem. J., 1985, 7, No. 2, 8-18).—Training increased the catalase content of rabbit muscle, whilst fatigue caused no essential change, but on the earlier trained muscle it increased the catalase activity. Experiments with glutathione showed that after training the conditions for oxidation-reduction processes in muscle were improved. J. N. A.			
ASB-51A METALLURGICAL LITERATURE CLASSIFICATION			
SDOH SYMBOL SDOH NO.	SDOH NO. 137 SDOH NO. 138	SDOH NO. 139 SDOH NO. 140	SDOH NO. 141 SDOH NO. 142

1ST AND 2ND ORDERS										3RD AND 4TH ORDERS																																																																																																													
PROCESS AND PROPERTIES INDEX																																																																																																																							
ca Effect of fatigue on the oxidation of phenol in various diets. A. V. Palladin and L. I. Palladina. <i>Ukrain. Biochem. Zhur.</i> 7, No. 2, 19-27 (1935). On a basic diet (mainly oats) fatigue caused rabbits to excrete nearly all the injected PhOH in the urine. With an acid diet (beet and hay) only 30-40% of the PhOH was oxidized in fatigue, while the normal animal oxidized 50-65%. Fatigue also decreases the synthesis of conjugated PhOH compounds, less being formed on a basic than on an acid diet. R C A																																																																																																																							
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BC

Creosote content of various parts of the brains of vertebrate animals. A. V. FALLAHE and E. V. RANJANA (Univ. Missouri, J., 1945, 7, No. 2, 51-71).—In the cow's brain, the cerebellum contains the largest amount of creosote, and this is decreasing amount the grey matter of the hemisphere, the white matter of the same, and the corpus callosum. The cerebellum of rats, rabbits, and guinea-pigs contain most creosote, and the grey matter of the hemisphere of these animals, as well as that of the cow, contains the largest amount of total N and H₂O.

J. N. A.